

**ATTACK ON ORDUNA  
MAY AFFECT NOTE**

Diplomatic Issue Likely to Be  
Colored by Latest Sea  
Episode.

**FIRMER TONE IS DEEMED  
THE PROBABLE OUTCOME**

In Absence of Official Report, Sec-  
retary Lansing Refuses to Com-  
ment on Affair.

Attack without warning by a German submarine on the British steamer Orduna, by which the lives of more than a score of American passengers were imperiled, has complicated still further the already tangled and strained relations between the United States and Germany, resulting from the torpedoing of the Lusitania and the loss of about 115 American lives.

The fact that a merchant ship, bound for the United States with Americans aboard, without arms or ammunition or contraband cargo (which has been the reason assigned as provocation for former submarine attacks) and while its passengers were asleep had been assailed, is taken by officials as best evidence that Germany has not, as many have been trying to believe, changed her policy regarding submarine activities. Although the Orduna escaped uninjured, this, in the view of officials, does not relieve the case of grave possibilities.

**Adds a Grave Element.**

Should first reports of an attempt to torpedo without warning be borne out by the official investigation about to be instituted, it was indicated in official quarters that the United States probably would regard the incident as adding a grave element to the already strained relations between the two countries.

Lacking information as to the circumstances of the attack, officials were unable to predict last night to what extent the Orduna case would aggravate the situation, but they thought the question would certainly compel serious consideration by President Wilson and his cabinet, in formulating the next step in the policy of the United States toward the activities of German submarines and the safety of Americans on the high seas.

**Question of a Warning.**

One point on which the entire case, so far as the United States is concerned, may hinge is whether any attempt was made to hail the Orduna by the customary warning signals, either by flags, megaphone or shots across the bow of the vessel.

As yet the case is not officially before the State Department; but as soon as some of the American passengers file their statements of what took place, the question undoubtedly will be brought immediately to the attention of the German government for a report from its submarine commander on the circumstances of the attack.

The case is believed to be different from that of the Anglo-Californian and the Armenian, where orders to stop were given, and the vessels were ordered to surface. According to the rules of international law, even though neutrals are on board, a vessel is held to be justified in compelling submission.

**Warfare Not Abandoned.**

Irrespective of whether or not a signal was given to stop, or whether the shots fired by the Germans came without warning, the view which impressed officials last night was that German submarines had not abandoned their attempts to destroy enemy passenger vessels, whether carrying contraband or not, and that American citizens seemed still to be subject to hazards from under previously accepted rules of international law. They should be immune.

Secretary Lansing last night said he would have no announcement to make on the case until it was brought to his attention in some official way by American citizens who were passengers on the ship. It is believed likely that the British embassy will submit the statement of the German captain for the information of the American government.

**May Urge Stronger Note.**

The belief was general that when President Wilson laid the entire situation before the cabinet Tuesday there would be insistence by many cabinet officers for a much firmer and more emphatic pronouncement of the intentions of the United States than might otherwise have been the case but for reports of the attack on the Orduna.

The conviction had become widespread that the negotiations could continue if the situation were not aggravated by further violations of American rights. This was based largely on the absence of any direct attack without warning in several weeks.

The only important case of attack without warning was that of the American steamer Nebraska, also bound for the United States, which was sunk last night that the United States took its position in its first note after the sinking of the Lusitania, that expressions of regret and offers of compensation did not lessen the dangers to the American citizens on the high seas unless followed by a discontinuance of the practice complained of.

Although Secretary Lansing, after an exchange of letters with President Wilson, has practically finished the drafting of a note which will be dispatched to the cabinet next Tuesday, it was considered possible that some reference might be made to the case of the Orduna as tangible evidence of Germany's failure to refrain from attacking without warning on merchant ships.

Hand officials may decide to await a report from Ambassador Gerard as to the German government's version of the case.

(Continued on Second Page.)

**ATTACK IS MADE  
ON LEO M. FRANK**

Murderer of Mary Phagan  
Slashed by Fellow Prisoner  
and May Die.

**JUGULAR VEIN SEVERED  
IN DARK DORMITORY**

William Green, His Assailant, Also  
Life Term Slayer, Expresses  
Regret for Deed.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 17.—Leo M. Frank, who was sentenced to the murder of Mary Phagan recently was commuted to life imprisonment, was attacked by another prisoner at the state prison here tonight and was seriously injured by being cut in the throat.

Prison officials said the attack on Frank was made by William Green, who also is serving a life term for murder. Frank's recovery is said to be doubtful.

The attack on Frank, which was made shortly after 11 o'clock, was made from behind, a sharpened file being the weapon used. Frank's jugular vein was cut, but neither the spinal cord nor the windpipe was injured.

**Attack Made in Dormitory.**

The attack on Frank was made in the dormitory which all the prisoners occupy in common at night. All lights were out at the time. Green is alleged to have had the knife secreted in his prison clothing.

So quick was the attack that no guard had time to interfere. Frank fell backward to the floor, uttering a cry of pain, the lights were quickly switched on and the guards saw him prostrate upon the floor, blood spurting from his wounds, while a prisoner was trying to make his way back to his bed.

A knife that had been made of a file and which the convicts had used in killing hogs during the day was found on the dormitory floor. How the knife was smuggled into the prison is a mystery.

De George B. Compton, the prison surgeon, was immediately called, but before he could reach the prison dormitory two surgeons who are serving terms in prison were at Frank's side, administering first aid.

**"I Guess They've Got Me."**

"I guess they've got me," Frank is quoted as having said to the doctors when they reached him. He did not lose consciousness.

Frank was removed to the operating room in the hospital department of the prison, where the wound was dressed. The physicians had not succeeded in stopping the flow of blood, and Frank is growing weaker.

Prison officials who had been with Frank since he was brought to the prison farm in the early morning of June 21, after a midnight trip from the Fulton county jail in Atlanta, by train to Milledgeville, and thence by automobile to the prison.

A few hours after his arrival here he was taken to the prison hospital, where Governor Slaton had commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

**Always Has Maintained Innocence.**

Frank always has insisted that he would in time prove that he was innocent of the charge of having murdered Mary Phagan.

Less than a week ago the state militia companies here and at Macon were ordered held in their armories, a report having reached the state officials that an attempt would be made to force an entrance to the state prison, remove Frank and lynch him.

While Frank was on the operating table Warden Smith and other prison officials had been brought before them and his statement was taken.

**Assailant Expresses Regret.**

"I'm awfully sorry that I did this," he is reported to have said. "At the moment I thought that I was doing what was right. I thought that I was doing something that ought to be done."

"If I had to do it again I wouldn't do it for anything in the world. I am especially sorry, now that I realize the seriousness of the crime. I am sorry because of the criticism it may bring on the officials of the state, especially of Warden Smith. I wouldn't do a thing in the world to injure him in his position. He had confidence in me and I have violated that confidence. I am ready to suffer the consequences."

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**COAL MINERS TO BE TRIED**

"No Strikes" Tribunal Preparing to  
Indict Penalty of Royal  
Edict.

LONDON, July 17.—The members of the executive council of the South Wales coal miners' organization, who came to London to confer with Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, have returned to Cardiff, having found it impossible to reach a basis for new negotiations in the coal dispute.

There is now no hope of the men returning to work before the middle of next week, if not. Already some industries in South Wales are being hampered by a shortage of coal.

Besides their original terms, of which the principal demand was a 5 per cent raise in wages, the men now insist on the cancellation of the royal proclamation, bringing miners under the "no strikes" act. Meanwhile the tribunal set up under this measure is preparing to act.

Unless the meeting of miners' delegates, to be held in Cardiff, Monday to receive a report of the executive council regarding their visit to London, shows some sign of compromise, the tribunal will commence sessions to try the men guilty of striking.

In order to conserve the coal supplies the government has taken steps to prevent leaving the country. Neutral steamers hereafter will be allowed only sufficient coal to carry them to their first port, and exports are being strictly curtailed.

**SAYS VILLA PLANS  
STAND AT TORREON**

Agency Here Declares Retirement  
Will Soon End in De-  
cisive Battle.

**AMERICANS ARE REPORTED  
HUNGRY IN MEXICO CITY**

Supplies of Corn Held Up Because of  
Fear That Bandits Will  
Capture It.

Gen. Villa is planning to give battle to the Carranza forces under Gen. Obregon and Gen. Hill in the vicinity of Torreon, and for that purpose is massing his troops at Torreon, according to information given out last night by the Villa agency here. A battle which is expected to be decisive may take place within a few days.

On the other hand, the Carranza representatives maintain that Villa and his forces are being driven into the northeast corner of Mexico, and that the Carranza forces will compel him to give battle at an early date.

**Tearing Up Railroad.**

State Department advices confirmed the report that Villa had abandoned Aguascalientes and Zacatecas, the latter a strong natural point, and was withdrawing his forces northward. This movement has been in progress for some days. Villa troops have torn up the railroad as they retreated, it is reported.

Carranza forces have garrisoned Aguascalientes and Zacatecas, and are preparing to press on to Torreon, according to dispatches received at the State Department. Villa is now at that place in conference with several of his leaders, planning to meet the Carranza attack and also for a campaign in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon.

Gen. Felipe Angeles, Villa's chief lieutenant, who has been in Washington studying the attitude of this government toward Mexico, left today for Sonora on a mission for Villa to Gen. Maytorena. It is understood he will discuss a military scheme with Maytorena, the nature of which cannot be divulged. Angeles plans to rejoin Villa in about two weeks.

**Another Battle Expected.**

Concerning reports of a battle at Agua Prieta in which Maytorena's troops were said to have been defeated, the Villa agency issued this statement: "Gen. Trujillo, with 400 men, was attacked by 1,000 Carranzistas. After defending his position for four hours, he succeeded in breaking through the enemy's lines, carrying with him all his equipment and losing only slightly. He joined with Gen. Acesta's column and is now on the march toward the north. The nature of which cannot be divulged. Angeles plans to rejoin Villa in about two weeks."

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**Americans Need Food.**

First word that Americans are among the food sufferers in Mexico City reached here yesterday. A dispatch from Consul General Shanklin, dated Thursday, said some Americans in Mexico City needed food.

Unofficial reports say the Carranza army is officially announcing its cooperation in relief measures for Mexico City, have done nothing to get the food supplies to the city. The city is now suffering from a shortage of food and the Carranza army is not doing anything to get the food supplies to the city.

**VILLA TROOPS SURRENDER.**

Report That Carranza Forces Have  
Captured 400 Prisoners.

LAREDO, Tex., July 17.—Four hundred Villa troops, who were said to have surrendered to Carranza forces, was claimed in a dispatch from Carranza sources in Monterey, received in Nuevo Laredo tonight. It was said that a large Carranza command had arrived at Tampico from Vera Cruz and would proceed to Monterrey to participate in the campaign against Villa at Torreon.

The purpose of this campaign, military authorities in Nuevo Laredo pointed out, was to strike Villa from the north and west simultaneously with Obregon's expected attack from the south.

Daily skirmishing was reported around Paredon.

**OFFERED TO PROF. HAYWARD.**

Delaware Expert May Become Presi-  
dent of M. A. C.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 17.—Prof. Harry Hayward, in charge of the Delaware agricultural experiment station, has been asked by Gov. Goldsborough, it is said, to accept the presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College. The decision is not known.

A meeting of the board of trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College will shortly be called by the governor to act on the election of a president to succeed Prof. Hayward.

The special committee named to make a recommendation of a suitable person to the full board met yesterday at the office of the governor here. After it was over it was said that it had been agreed not to give out the choice of the committee until the meeting of the board.

**KILLED BY RUNAWAY HORSE.**

Mrs. Jacob Strickland Dragged to  
Death When Reins Catch Feet.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 17.—Mrs. Jacob Strickland, wife of a farmer residing near Lonaconing, Md., was thrown from her buggy and dragged to death this morning while she and her daughter Helen were driving to Lonaconing. The horse became frightened at a cow which ran out on the road, made a jump which broke it from the buggy and the reins caught the feet of Mrs. Strickland, dragging her over the wrecked vehicle and about a hundred yards along the road. Her body was bruised and lacerated and the clothing almost torn off, her injuries being so serious that death resulted in less than an hour. She leaves her husband, two sons and two daughters.

**SUBMARINES AS FREIGHTERS  
IS CAPT. LAKE'S PREDICTION**

Inventor Describes How Supplies Could  
Be Carried to England Under Sea  
Protected By Lane of Mines.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 17.—"If this war lasts two years longer England will be depending upon freight-carrying submarines for all the supplies reaching her from the United States."

This was the prediction made here today by Capt. Simon Lake, inventor of the Lake type of submarine and head of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, which is now making submarines for the United States Navy.

"By that time the enemy's ships will have made overseas approach to England impossible, and England will have to bring her foodstuffs and other supplies to her shores under water," Capt. Lake went on. "Secret stations will be established on the English coast from which long lines of mines will extend out in parallel lines, under water. Only the captains of the submarines and the officers at the landing stations will know the locations of these mines."

"Airships will be sent up from shore to watch for hostile submarines, and even should hostile airships succeed in locating the submerged freight boats, they would be unable to destroy them unless they rose to the surface."

**Says Idea Quite Practical.**

"The idea is quite practical. Tests with the new G-3 of the American navy have shown that she can cruise 5,500 miles without refueling, and travel at eleven knots an hour. At a lesser speed she could go much farther. That radius is sufficient to take her across the Atlantic and back if necessary, without her touching at a supply station for fuel."

"Four years ago I had satisfied myself that the submarine freighter was practical, and I suggested its use to a Canadian railway, which was anxious to get freight to certain islands it owned on the west coast of Canada. The islands were cut off from the shore by ice, but the water was open on the westerly side of them, and the company's ships could have taken freight aboard there if it could have been placed on the islands. When I offered to send the freight out to the island in submarines running under the ice the railway officials laughed at me and dismissed the idea as entirely impractical. It is not; it is quite practical and will be shown so."

First to Use New Battery.

Capt. Lake said that the L-8, a submarine now being built by his company at Portsmouth, N. H., will be the first to carry the new Edison storage batteries, which are proof against the generation of the deadly chlorine gas which forms the submarine's greatest menace today.

"By using the Edison battery will greatly increase the safety and efficiency of the submarine," Capt. Lake said. "It is lighter than the old storage battery, and therefore it increases the cruising radius of the boat carrying it. And of course the fact that it will not generate chlorine gas is an inestimable advantage."

**NECK BROKEN IN AUTO SMASH.**

Mrs. Frederick W. Koehler of  
Sharon, Pa., Killed; Others Injured.

WINCHESTER, Va., July 17.—Coming down a grade near the spot where one of the most important battles of the civil war was fought, a large touring car suddenly left Shenandoah valley pike late this afternoon, near Fishers Hill, Shenandoah county, plunged into a ditch and turned over, killing instantly Mrs. Koehler, wife of Frederick Koehler, a wealthy manufacturer of Sharon, Pa. Her neck was broken, and she was severely injured. Mrs. Koehler was severely cut and bruised about the body, and one or more small bones were fractured. Mrs. S. H. Buhl, also of Sharon, had several ribs broken, both collar bones fractured and is probably injured internally. Mr. Buhl's shoulder and legs were severely bruised and sprained. The chauffeur and a nurse, whose names could not be learned, were not injured, although every one in the car was caught underneath it.

Mrs. Koehler's body was taken to an undertaker's in Strasburg, and the injured were removed to Strasburg General Hospital and treated by Dr. R. B. White.

**MRS. LE MOYNE DIES.**

Actress One of the Best Known in  
Her Profession Few Years Ago.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 17.—Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, an actress, who first appeared on the stage in 1878, died here today after a short illness. She was sixty-six years old. Mrs. Le Moyne was regarded as one of the best known actresses of her time and had played leading parts in a number of big attractions.

In 1892 Mrs. Le Moyne was selected to read the dedicatory ode at the Columbian exposition at Chicago. She was married to the late William J. Le Moyne in 1888 and for four seasons she was associated with him on the stage.

BULLETIN  
THAW  
OUT!  
AFTER NINE  
YEARS IN CUSTODY  
IS ALLOWED TO  
GO FREE  
ON BAIL

**GERMANS SWEEP ON IN  
DRIVE ON WARSAW AND  
THROUGH COLORED**

Teutonic General Plan to Clear Poland  
Before the Russians Can Obtain  
Adequate Supply of Ammunition.

**AUSTRIANS ARE HURLED BACK  
BY MUSCOVITES ON DNIESTER**

Artillery Reinforcements Cut Up Francis Joseph's Forces  
and Cause Hasty Retreat Across River—Czar  
Presses Fleeing Enemy, Inflicting Heavy Losses.

LONDON, July 17.—The Germans are sweeping onward toward both Warsaw and Riga, the Russians being forced to give ground before the impetuous rushes of Von Hindenburg and Von Mackensen. The Germans seem determined to clear Poland before the Russians can obtain an adequate supply of ammunition.

Both the German and Russian communications agree that the German forces are at the Windau river, near Goldingen, which is only eighty miles from Riga, the great strategic commercial metropolis in the Gulf of Riga and on the upper Baltic.

Field Marshals von Hindenburg and von Mackensen are clearly acting in co-operation in the movement against Warsaw, one advancing from the north and west and the other from the south-east. It probably will be several days before the armies get into full swing. The simultaneous advance of all the Teutonic armies indicates the beginning of an attempt to encircle the Russian forces.

**Sanguinary Fighting.**

An official statement received this morning from Petrograd adds details of sanguinary fighting all along the new line in efforts to hold back the German advance, which now is being concentrated on Riga and on Warsaw.

Four corps of picked reinforcements have left Thorn to join von Hindenburg's hosts. Heavy levies have been added to keep open Mackensen's long communications. The Austrians have crossed the Danube and are hammering at the Russian positions in the southeast. Another action is in progress where the Russian forces of Galicia and Bukovina front Bessarabia.

**Combined German Attacks.**

In the north the Germans along the coast of Kovno and Courland are striking eastward, threatening the Russian communications southward. Other forces in Kovno are advancing northward over the Windau. Further south in the neighborhood of Kalvia a German force is on the move through Poland. Another movement is reported from the Russian forces of the Narva in part of von Hindenburg's army.

Notwithstanding the appalling storm on her battle front, Russia is undismayed, according to the dispatches from Petrograd.

**Austrians Are Checked.**

The Austrians have been hurled back across the Dniester river by the Russians, who are again on the offensive in Galicia. The Austrians were caught unaware by artillery reinforcements of the Russians and cut to pieces before they could protect themselves. Those that escaped the murderous fire of the Russian artillery hastily retreated across the river, pursued by the Russians.

A dispatch from the front telegraphed here, via Geneva, Switzerland, says: "The Austro-Hungarian forces which attacked the Russians on the Dniester from positions along the Vistula river have been repulsed with heavy loss. The Russian artillery has begun to bombard the passage across the Dniester river, south of Zalesky, obliging the Austrians to recross the river. Their retreat is being converted into a rout by Russian bayonet attacks."

"On the Stripsa river the Russians have succeeded in temporarily arresting the Austrian offensive."

**Retreat Nearly a Rout.**

Petrograd officially announces that the Austrian offensive has been checked, three forces that had crossed the Dniester being driven back with heavy losses. The retreat is said to have become almost a rout. Supplies of ammunition and guns, long delayed, are now reaching the armies and their receipt has been reflected in the renewal of offensive tactics in the southeast sector of the long line.

**LIBERTY BELL ENDS TRIP**

Installed at San Francisco Exposition,  
Arriving Late Because  
Crowds Delayed Train.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The Liberty Bell, America's chief relic of the war of independence, was installed here today at the Pennsylvania pavilion of the Panama-Pacific exposition. Crowds, which increased steadily through the early morning hours, broke into uncontrolled garrulosity when the bell, banked by crimson ramblers, reached the great plaza at the exposition, where Champ Clark, Speaker of the national House of Representatives, Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California, and other speakers were gathered.

**Children Throw Garlands.**

Automobiles parked on the steep hillside streets and large crowds afforded marked the path traversed by the bell across the city, and thousands of school children sang and tossed garlands. At the exposition forty-eight little girls representing the states of the Union placed wreaths on it.

Officials in charge of the bell, explaining its late arrival last night, said that the train carrying the bell was delayed by the heavy crowds which blocked the railroad tracks.

**MAY EXACT INDEMNITY BOND.**

Tennessee Statute Applying to Jitney  
Operators Declared Constitutional.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 17.—The Tennessee statute requiring operators of jitneys to provide an indemnity bond is not a violation of the fourteenth amendment to the federal Constitution, according to an opinion handed down in the United States court here today.

The case, known as *McCall v. Memphis*, was heard by Judges J. E. McCall of Memphis, J. W. Warrington of Cincinnati and E. T. Sanford of Knoxville, in the case of E. P. Nolen, a jitney operator, who sought an injunction against the state authorities to prevent the enforcement of the law requiring a bond of \$5,000 from jitney operators.

**WEATHER.**

Probably fair, with somewhat lower temperature today and Monday; light west and northwest winds. Temperature in the past twenty-four hours: Highest, 91, at 12 noon yesterday; lowest, 71, at 5 a.m. yesterday.